

DATA CONVERSION APPARATUS
FOR DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a data conversion apparatus used for TV broadcasting systems, and more specifically to a data conversion apparatus for converting HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) documents into information of a format suitable for the TV broadcasting
10 systems.

(2) Description of the Prior Art

 In recent years, the Internet has become a very popular system for obtaining or exchanging information. A great number of users view information stored in each
15 site called home page on the WWW (World Wide Web). In doing so, users make interactive operations on the home pages using a keyboard or a mouse. In particular, users can move a pointer using a keyboard or mouse to select "hot spots," which results in a jump to another screen.
20 One example of such interactive operation techniques is Netscape Navigator developed by Netscape Communications

Corporation.

Conventional interactive operation techniques have been created on the assumption that a pointing device, such as a keyboard or mouse, which are peripheral devices of computers, is used to input instructions, not a remote controller of a TV set. That means, it is difficult to use such remote controllers for the interactive operations required on the home pages on the WWW in the Internet.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a data conversion apparatus for multimedia data which enables interactive operations on home pages displayed on the TV screen by using a remote controller of the TV set.

The above object is achieved by a data conversion apparatus which is used as a data transmitting apparatus in a data communication system, where the data communication system achieves pseudo interactive communications by using one-way communications between the data transmitting apparatus and a plurality of data receiving apparatuses, the data conversion apparatus

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including: document storing unit for storing a plurality
of documents each of which includes at least a character
string and at least a piece of image information, where at
least one of the character string and the piece of image
5 information includes a piece of link destination
information which specifies another document as a link
destination; supplementary design storing unit for storing
a list of supplementary designs with serial numbers
respectively related to the supplementary designs; display
10 image element generating unit for reading the character
string and the piece of image information one at a time
from the document storing unit and converting the
character string and the piece of image information into
respective display image elements, where the display image
15 elements are bit-mapped graphics; display image generating
unit for generating a display image which is composed of
the display image elements, where the display image has a
size which is equivalent to a size of display screens of
the plurality of data receiving apparatuses; supplementary
20 design adding unit for reading a supplementary design
corresponding to the piece of link destination information
specifying the other document as the link destination from

the supplementary design storing unit and adding the supplementary design to a corresponding display image element in the display image; and display link destination information converting unit for converting the piece of link destination information specifying the other document as the link destination into a piece of display link destination information, the piece of display link destination information being related to a serial number corresponding to the supplementary design added by the supplementary design adding unit, where the piece of display link destination information specifies, as a link destination, another display image which is a display image of the other document generated by the display image generating unit.

With such a construction, since the display image elements respectively linked to other display images are visually emphasized by the supplementary designs, the user can easily find and such display image elements on the display screen. Also, with the serial numbers attached to the supplementary designs, the user can specify a desired link-destination display image by using, for example, a remote controller of a TV set.

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In the above data conversion apparatus, the display image element generating unit may include: a conversion table storing unit for storing a character size of the character string; and a display image element generating unit for converting the character string into a display image element according to the character size and converting the piece of image information into a display image element.

In the above data conversion apparatus, the conversion table storing unit may further store respective starting positions in a horizontal direction of the display image elements, where the display image generating unit includes: a display position calculating unit for reading the starting positions of the display image elements and calculating respective display positions of the display image elements in the display image; and a display image generating unit for generating the display image by arranging the display image elements in the display image according to the display positions.

In the data conversion apparatus, the display image generating unit generates a plurality of display sub-images from the document, where the display link

destination information converting unit includes: a display link destination information generating unit for generating a plurality sets of pieces of display link destination information which respectively correspond to the plurality of display sub-images generated from the document.

With such a construction, since pairs of a display image and a piece of display link destination information are held inside the data conversion apparatus, the user can easily operate on display screens such as TV screens on which the scrolling function cannot be used.

In the data conversion apparatus, the supplementary design storing unit may include: a maximum number storing unit for storing a maximum number of the supplementary designs in the display image, where the display image generating unit further includes: a maximum number judging unit for judging whether the number of the supplementary designs to be arranged in the display image exceeds the maximum number; and a display image dividing unit for, when the maximum number judging unit judges that the number of the supplementary designs exceeds the maximum number, sending an instruction to the display image

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generating unit to divide the display image into the plurality of display sub-images so that supplementary designs less than the maximum number are added to each of the plurality of display sub-images divided from the display image, where the display image generating unit
5 generates the plurality of display sub-images according to the instruction.

In the data conversion apparatus, the display link destination converting unit may further include: a display
10 link destination sub-information generating unit for generating a plurality sets of pieces of display link destination sub-information which respectively correspond to the plurality of display sub-images generated by the display image generating unit.

15 With such a construction, since the number of display image elements linked to other display images in a display screen are limited to a certain number, the user can easily specify a desired link-destination display image by using, for example, a remote controller of a TV
20 set.

In the data conversion apparatus, the display image generating unit may generate the plurality of display sub-

images so that each of the plurality of display sub-images includes display image elements of a same category.

In the data conversion apparatus, the document may be written in HTML, where the display image generating
5 unit determines categories of the display image elements from tags written in the document.

With such a construction, display image elements in a document in the same category are displayed on the screen as a group. This is convenient for the user when
10 switching screens.

The data conversion apparatus may further include: information obtaining unit for obtaining, via a communication line, a document written in HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) which includes at least a character
15 string and at least a piece of image information; and information writing unit for writing the document written in HTML into the document storing unit.

The above data conversion apparatus may further include: first storing unit for storing a plurality of
20 video frames which, each having an identifier, are the display image and the plurality of display sub-images; second storing unit for storing a plurality sets of pieces

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of display link destination information which are generated by the display link destination information converting unit and are respectively related to the plurality of video frames, where each of the plurality
5 sets of pieces of display link destination information having the same identifier as the identifier of a corresponding video frame; and broadcasting unit for cyclically transmitting a certain number of video frames in the first storing unit and corresponding sets of pieces
10 of display link destination information in the second storing unit.

With such a construction, it is possible for the user to perform pseudo interactive communications with one-way communications in which data is transmitted from
15 the data transmission apparatus.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects, advantages and features of the invention will become apparent from the following description thereof taken in conjunction with the
20 accompanying drawings which illustrate a specific embodiment of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG.1 is a block diagram showing the construction of the data communication system of the present invention described in the first embodiment;

FIG.2 shows an example of the file list stored in the file list storing unit in the first embodiment;

FIG.3 shows HTML document 301 "Report.html" which is the first page of a home page provided by a WWW server in the first embodiment;

FIG.4 shows image information "Weather.gif" which is an image displayed on the first page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.5 shows HTML document "Tokyo.html" which is an image displayed on the second page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.6 shows HTML document "Osaka.html" which is an image displayed on the third page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.7 shows an example of the link information table stored in the data conversion table storing unit in the first embodiment;

FIG.8A shows the display image information in the first page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.8B shows the audio information in the first page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.8C shows the link information in the first page of the home page in the first embodiment;

5 FIG.9A shows the display image information in the second page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.9B shows the link information in the second page of the home page in the first embodiment;

10 FIG.10A and FIG.10B show the transmission data which is the third page of the home page in the first embodiment;

FIG.11A gives a graphic representation of the transmission method used by the transmitting unit in the first embodiment;

15 FIG.11B shows the multiplexed stream which is transmitted when digital satellite broadcasting is used in the first embodiment;

20 FIG.12 is a flowchart showing an overview of the procedure of the data transmitting apparatus in the first embodiment;

FIG.13 is a flowchart showing an example information obtaining procedure of the information obtaining unit in

the first embodiment;

FIG.14 is a flowchart showing an example procedure for generating transmission data by the transmission data generating unit in the first embodiment;

5 FIG.15 is a flowchart showing a detailed example of the processing in step S1312 of FIG.14;

10 FIG.16 shows an example of the cursor design correspondence table which the control unit in the first embodiment generates to control the display position of the cursor design;

FIG.17 shows an example of the design information stored by the control unit in the first embodiment;

15 FIG.18 shows the display image for the initial screen which is displayed by the display unit based on the transmission data shown in FIGS.8A to 8C;

FIG.19 shows the display image which is the initial screen displayed by the display unit for the transmission data shown in FIGS.9A and 9B;

20 FIG.20 shows the display image which is the initial screen displayed by the display unit for the transmission data shown in FIG.10A and 10B;

FIG.21 is a flowchart showing an example procedure

for display control which is performed by the control unit in the first embodiment;

FIG.22 shows the construction of the data conversion apparatus in the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG.23 shows an example document stored in the information obtaining unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.24 shows an example document stored in the information obtaining unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.25 shows an example image stored in the information obtaining unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.26 shows the image of FIG.23 displayed on the display screen by using a conventional WWW browser;

FIG.27 shows the image of FIG.23 displayed on the display screen by using a conventional WWW browser;

FIG.28 shows a font table stored in the data conversion table storing unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.29 shows a link information conversion table stored in the data conversion table storing unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.30 shows a list of cursor designs stored in the cursor design storing unit;

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FIG.31 shows an example image having been converted and stored in the temporary information storage unit in the second embodiment;

5 FIG.32 shows an example image having been converted and stored in the temporary information storage unit in the second embodiment;

FIG.33 shows an example piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage unit in the second embodiment;

10 FIG.34 is a flowchart of the operation in the second embodiment;

FIG.35 shows the construction of the data conversion apparatus in the third embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG.36 shows a remote controller which transmits signals to the signal receiving unit described in the third embodiment;

FIG.37 shows an image and a piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage unit in the third embodiment;

FIG.38 shows an image and a piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage

unit in the third embodiment;

FIG.39 shows an image and a piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage unit in the third embodiment;

5 FIG.40 is a flowchart of the operation in the third embodiment;

FIG.41 shows an image and a piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage unit in the fourth embodiment;

10 FIG.42 shows an image and a piece of link information stored in the temporary information storage unit in the fourth embodiment; and

FIG.43 is a flowchart of the operation in the fourth embodiment.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

First Embodiment

Fig.1 is a block diagram showing the construction of the data communication system 100 which is described in the present embodiment. This data communication system
20 100 is composed of a data transmitting apparatus 110 and a plurality of data receiving apparatuses 150.

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The data transmitting apparatus 110 includes an information obtaining unit 111, a transmission data generating unit 112, a transmission data holding unit 113, a transmission data reading unit 114, a multiplexing unit 115, and a transmitting unit 116.

Each data receiving apparatus 150 includes a separating unit 151, a received data holding unit 152, a reproducing unit 153, a display unit 154, a control unit 155, a signal receiving unit 156, and an audio output unit 157.

Construction of the Information Obtaining Unit 111

The information obtaining unit 111 includes a file list storing unit 121 and a buffer (not-illustrated) which holds information obtained from an external database, such as a WWW server. The file list storing unit 121 stores a file list 200 in which the file names of files that are to be obtained by the information obtaining unit 111 and the addresses of these files are stored corresponding to serial numbers which show the order in which the files are to be obtained.

Fig.2 shows an example of the file list 200 stored

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in the file list storing unit 121. In the file names given in this list, the extension "html" indicates that a file is an HTML document, the extension "gif" indicates that a file is an image which has been compressed according to GIF (Graphics Interchange Format), and the extension "au" indicates that a file is audio information in AU format.

This file list 200 shown in Fig.2 shows the case when the information obtaining unit 111 is connected to the Internet and obtains information from WWW servers. In this example, the file list 200 is a table in which the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a directory on a WWW server is stored in the address column 202 corresponding to each number in the serial number column 201. In the present example, each page in a home page provided by a WWW server can be composed of an HTML document and image files and audio files whose file names are indicated by the HTML document. As a result, the file name of the HTML document for each page is grouped together with the file names of the accompanying image information files and audio files in the file name column 203 of the file list 200.

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It should be noted that there can be cases when the address and file names stored in file list storing unit 121 for each serial number in the file list do not need to be recorded separately, so that they may instead be represented using a single URL. It is also possible for files to be obtained not from a WWW server, but from an external database. In this case, the address of the file is expressed as the address of a device in the external database and the file is expressed by a file address in the database.

The information obtaining unit 111 reads a URL and the file names which are to be obtained from the URL from the file list storing unit 121 in ascending order of the serial numbers in column 201. It then accesses the WWW server indicated by the URL to obtain the indicated files. The information obtaining unit 111 assigns file names to the obtained files and stores the files in the buffer.

Examples of files

The files obtained by the information obtaining unit 111 are described below, with reference to Figs.3, 4, 5, and 6.

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Fig.3 shows the HTML document 301 "Report.html" which is the first page of a home page provided by a WWW server. The notation 'HTML document 301 "Report.html"' indicates the file of HTML document 301 whose file name is "Report.html."

In HTML documents, character strings written inside "<>" brackets are called tags. These tags represent control codes and are used in pairs written as "<character string>" and "</character string>". The control codes in tags indicate the execution of a corresponding control operation.

Tags "<HTML>" on line 311 and "</HTML>" on line 323 in Fig.3 indicate that the character strings between these tags form a single HTML document 301.

Tags "<H1>" and "</H1>" on line 312 indicate that the character string "WEATHER REPORT" between these tags is the headline of this document.

Tags "<CENTER>" on line 313 and "</CENTER>" on line 315 indicate that the part of the document expressed by the character strings between these tags should be centered.

'' on line 314 indicates that

the image information 401 "Weather.gif" shown in Fig.4 is to be displayed in the document. Here, "SRC=" is an attribute of tag "" and indicates an image information file. The attribute content of "SRC=" is
5 "Weather.gif", indicating a file name.

Fig.4 shows the image information 401 "Weather.gif" which is an image displayed on the first page of the home page.

As shown in Fig.4, the image information 401 stored
10 in image information file "Weather.gif" is a map of Japan which includes weather information.

Tags "<P>" on line 316 and "</P>" on line 317 indicate that the character string "TOMORROW, THE WHOLE OF JAPAN WILL ENJOY SPRINGLIKE WEATHER" between these tags is
15 a single paragraph.

Tags "" on line 318 and "" on line 322 indicate that the display items expressed by the character strings between these tags are displayed as an itemized list without serial numbers.

20 Each of the tags "<L1>" on lines 319 and 320 indicates that the character string between this tag and the next "<L1>" or "" forms an item in the itemized

list.

5 ' TOKYO ' on line 319 of
Fig.3 indicates that the character string "TOKYO" is
linked to the HTML document 501 "Tokyo.html" which is
shown in Fig.5. Here, character strings or images which
are linked to other files, such as this character string
"TOKYO", are called hot spots or anchor points. As one
example, if a user uses the mouse to select the hot spot
"TOKYO" which displayed on a computer monitor by a
10 browser, the HTML document 501 "Tokyo.html" will be read
by the browser and is displayed on the screen. Here, the
attribute of tag "<A>", "HREF=", represents a link
destination, and the attribute content of "HREF=", in this
case "Tokyo.html", indicates a file name for the link
15 destination file.

20 ' OSAKA ' on line 320 of
Fig.3 indicates that the character string "OSAKA" is
linked to the HTML document 601 "Osaka.html" which is
shown in Fig.6. Accordingly, this character string
"OSAKA" is also a hot spot. If hot spot "OSAKA" is
selected, HTML document 601 "Osaka.html" will be displayed
on the screen.

' AUDIO INFORMATION ' on line 321 of Fig.3 indicates that the character string "AUDIO INFORMATION" is linked to the audio file "Weather.au.", making it another hot spot. If the hot spot "AUDIO INFORMATION" is selected, the audio file "Weather.au." will be reproduced.

Fig.5 shows the HTML document 501 "Tokyo.html" which is the second page of the home page. The tags included in the HTML document 501 have already been explained, so that the following explanation will only deal with the links to other pages.

' RETURN ' on line 511 of Fig.5 indicates that the character string "RETURN" is linked to the HTML document 301 "Report.html" which is shown in Fig.3.

Fig.6 shows the HTML document 601 "Osaka.html" which is the third page of the home page.

' RETURN ' on line 611 of Fig.6 indicates that the character string "RETURN" is linked to the HTML document 301 "Report.html" which is shown in Fig.3.

The information obtaining unit 111 may obtain all

the files listed in the file list 200 in order and store all of the obtained files in its buffer. Alternatively, the information obtaining unit 111 may obtain the listed files in units of one page and store the obtained files in the buffer. In this latter case, the files for a next page are only obtained after the processing of a current page has been completed by the transmission data generating unit 112.

Construction of Transmission Data Generating Unit 112

The transmission data generating unit 112 includes a data conversion table storing unit 122 and a storage area (not shown in the drawings) which is used as the work area for generating transmission data. The data conversion table storing unit 122 includes a tag table, font files, and a link information table. The tag table is a list of control operations for every available HTML tag which each has its own flag. The font files each include character fonts for TV display which are classified for different purposes. The link information table is a table which expresses the link information for hot spots in a format recognized by the data communication

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system 100. The work area is composed of a file storage area, a tag storage area, a character string storage area, and a flag storage area. The file storage area stores one HTML document file. The tag storage area stores the character strings which are written inside the "< >" brackets of each tag. The character string storage area stores character strings other than the ones between the "< >" brackets. The flag storage area is an area where flags which are used for controlling the generation of display image information for one frame of image data are set. The character strings stored in the tag storage area and the character string storage area are deleted when the control operations corresponding to the tags (flags) have been completed. If a plurality of flags are present in the flag storage area, the flags are set in ascending order and are reset in descending order.

Fig.7 shows an example of the link information table 700 stored in the data conversion table storing unit 122, where the numbers, such as "9", are decimal values.

As shown in Fig.7, the link information stored in the link information table 700 is composed of index information 701 and hot spot information 702.

Index information 701 is composed of an information identification part "INDEX=" for identifying the information as index information and a file identification number expressed as a four-figure decimal value. This
5 file identification number is the identification number of a transmission data file which includes the current piece of index information 701.

Hot spot information 702 is composed of an information identification part "HOTSPOT=" for identifying
10 the information as hot spot information, X-Y coordinates "X=999,Y=999", for indicating a cursor position in the current display screen, an instruction "GO_TO_PAGE" which corresponds to the cursor position given by these coordinates, and a four-figure decimal variable showing
15 the identification number of the transmission file linked to this cursor position.

The transmission data generating unit 112 treats one set of the display image information to be generated along with the accompanying audio information and link
20 information as a single transmission data file, based on one HTML document. Here, the transmission data generating unit 112 establishes a storage area in each of the display

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image information storing unit 123, the audio information
storing unit 124, and the link information storing unit
125 which are provided in the transmission data holding
unit 113 (described later) so that the display image
5 information, audio information, and link information to be
included in one transmission data file are interrelatedly
stored. Hereinafter, the storage areas in the display
image information storing unit 123, the audio information
storing unit 124, and the link information storing unit
10 125 are respectively called the display image information
storage area, the audio information storage area, and the
link information storage area.

The transmission data generating unit 112 assigns
a same identification number to the display image
15 information storage area, the audio information storage
area, and the link information storage area used for
storing the corresponding kinds of information in a same
transmission data file. Here, the transmission data
generating unit 112 manages the audio information and link
20 information in a same transmission data file as separate
files which are given the same identification number.
This identification number may correspond to the serial

number in column 201 of the file list, which in turn corresponds to the file names of the present files which are given in column 203.

The transmission data generating unit 112 fetches
5 an unprocessed HTML document file which has been obtained
by information obtaining unit 111 from the buffer in the
information obtaining unit 111 in accordance with the
serial number 201 in the file list 200. The transmission
data generating unit 112 then writes the file into the
10 file storage area of the work area, in addition to
generating the index information in accordance with the
format of the index information 701 of the link
information table 700. This generated index information
is then stored at the front of the link information
15 storage area in the transmission data holding unit 113.

The transmission data generating unit 112 reads the
tags in order from the start of the HTML document and
interprets the tags by looking each tag up in the tag
table to find the corresponding control operations. This
20 interpretation of control operation is performed by
writing a character string detected after a tag start sign
"<" one character at a time into the tag storage area

provided in the work area until a tag end sign ">" is detected. The transmission data generating unit 112 then matches the character string in the tag storage area with a tag written in the tag table.

5 For tags which are not "<A>", "", or
" <character string preceded by '/'>", the transmission
data generating unit 112 sets a flag showing the
interpreted control operation in the flag storage area
provided in the work area and stores the character strings
10 between the start tag "<>" and the corresponding end tag
" </>" into the character string storage area in the work
area so as to correspond to the set flag. The storage of
character strings between a pair of corresponding tags is
performed in the same way as the storage of the character
15 strings included inside the tags themselves. The
transmission data generating unit 112 converts the
character strings in the character string storage area
into text image using the fonts in one of the font files
and arranges the text image in accordance with the control
20 operation represented by the current flag to generate
display image information. This generated display image
information is then added to the display image information

storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113. Here, when a start tag "<character string>" is followed, not by a character string, but by another start tag "<another character string>", a flag is first set for
5 the former tag in the flag storage area, before the processing is performed for the control operation indicated by the latter tag.

If the read tag is "", the transmission data generating unit 112 fetches the image information file
10 with the file name specified by the attribute "SRC=" from the buffer of the information obtaining unit 111, and decompresses the image information file under the format specified by the file name extension to convert the format of the image into an appropriate image data format, such
15 as bitmap data or graphics data.

If, for example, the file name extension is ".gif", the transmission data generating unit 112 decompresses the image information file under GIF to convert the image information file into the appropriate format. If a
20 preceding flag is set for a control operation to be performed on the converted image, the converted image is arranged in accordance with this control operation to

generate display image information, otherwise the display image information is generated with the converted image being arranged in accordance with an initial setting. This generated display image information is then added to
5 the display image information storage area.

If the read tag is "<A>", the transmission data generating unit 112 checks to see if the "link destination file" specified by attribute "HREF=" of "<A>" is an audio file which has a file name extension, such as "au", which
10 indicates audio information. If the link destination file is an audio file, the transmission data generating unit 112 fetches the audio file from the buffer of the information obtaining unit 111 and converts the audio information into audio data of a predetermined format,
15 before storing it in the audio information storage area.

If the link destination file is not an audio file, the transmission data generating unit 112 generates a text image for the character string between tags <A> and , and arranges the text image at a display position
20 indicated by a preceding flag, or alternatively at a display position specified by an initial setting, with a space being reserved for displaying a cursor. By doing

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so, the transmission data generating unit 112 generates display image information which is then added to the display image information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113. The transmission data
5 generating unit 112 then calculates the X-Y coordinates for the space reserved for the cursor display position and refers to the hot spot information 702 in the link information table 700 to generate hot spot information from the calculated X-Y coordinates and the "link
10 destination file name" specified by the attribute "HREF=" of tag "<A>". In doing so, the transmission data generating unit 112 refers to the file list 200 and finds the serial number 201 corresponding to the file name in column 203 which in turn corresponds to the link
15 destination file name of tag "<A>", before writing this serial number 201 into the hot spot information as the file identification number. If the link destination file name is not present in the file list 200, the transmission data generating unit 112 writes the file name of the
20 current file into the hot spot information. After doing so, the transmission data generating unit 112 adds the generated hot spot information to the link information

storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113.

A After completing all ^{of} the above processes for an HTML document, the transmission data generating unit 112 writes
5 a graphic representation of the identification number of the display image information area at a predetermined position in the non-displayed area of the display image information stored in the display image information area. In the present embodiment, the identification number has
10 been described as being a four-figure decimal value, although the number of decimal digits is not limited to four. The identification number may alternatively be represented in binary notation, as a combination of numerals, characters and symbols, as a graphical figure,
15 as a bar code, or even as a file name. Here, the audio information stored in the audio information storage area and the link information stored in the link information storage area are also appended with the identification numbers of the corresponding storage areas, in the same
20 way as with standard digital data files.

Through the processes described above, the transmission data generating unit 112 generates a first,

second, and third page of transmission data 800, 900, and 1000, which are respectively the first, second, and third pages of the home page provided by the WWW server, from the HTML document 301, the audio information not shown in the drawings, the image information 401, the HTML document 501, and the HTML document 601.

Transmission Data Generated by

The Transmission Data Generating Unit

112

Figs.8A to 8C show the transmission data 800 that is the first page of the home page provided by the WWW server. This first page of transmission data 800 has been generated from the HTML document 301, the audio information "Weather.au," and the image information 401. Figs.9A and 9B show the transmission data 900 that is the second page of the home page provided by the WWW server which has been generated from the HTML document 501. Figs.10A and 10B show the third page of transmission data 1000 that is the third page of the home page which has been generated from the HTML document 601. As shown in Figs.8A to 8C, the transmission data 800 includes the

display image information 801, the audio information 802,
and the link information 803 which is related to display
image information 801. Here, Fig.8A shows the display
image which is the content of the display image
5 information 801 , Fig.8B shows a representation of the
content of the audio information 802, and Fig.8C shows the
content of the link information 803.

In Fig.8A, the area surrounded by the dotted line
above the display image information 801 is a non-displayed
10 area which is provided in each set of display image
information. As its name suggests, this non-displayed
area is not displayed on the screen of the display unit
154. An image of an identification number, such as "0001"
shown in the drawing, is written into the top-right corner
15 of the non-displayed area by the transmission data
generating unit 112. The displayed area of display image
information 801 is one display image which is composed of
an image which was originally expressed as image
information and character strings which have been
20 converted from the original character code files into
images.

The audio information 802 is linked to the character

string "AUDIO INFORMATION" which is a hot spot in the HTML document 301. Here, the file which includes the audio information 802 is also given the identification number "0001", as shown in Fig.8B.

The file storing the link information 803 is also given the identification number "0001", as shown in Fig.8C. This link information 803 is used for control purposes, and is not displayed. "<INDEX=0001>" on line 811 of the link information 803 is the index information which indicates that the file identification number of the transmission data 800 is "0001".

The character string on line 812 indicates that instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0002)" is related to a position in display image information 801 which is specified by the coordinates (100,600) and that a cursor image held by the data receiving apparatus 150 should be displayed at this position. Instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0002)" indicates that a page having identification number "0002", which in this case corresponds to the transmission data 900, should be displayed.

The character string on line 813 indicates that the instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0003)" is related to a position in

the display image information 801 specified by the coordinates (100,700) and that a cursor image held by the data receiving apparatus 150 should be displayed at this position. This instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0003)" indicates
5 that a page having identification number "0003", which in this case corresponds to the transmission data 1000, should be displayed.

10 Figs.9A and 9B show the transmission data 900 which is the second page of the home page provided by the WWW server. This transmission data 900 includes the display image information 901 and the link information 902, which is related to the display image information 901. Here, Fig.9A shows the display image which is the content of the display image information 901 and Fig.9B shows the content
15 of the link information 902.

As shown in Fig.9A, an image of the identification number "0002" is written in the top-right corner of the non-displayed area of the display image information 901 which is shown by the dotted line, in the same way as with
20 the display image information 801.

As shown in Fig.9B, the file storing link information 902 is given the identification number

"0002".

In Fig.9B, <INDEX=0002> on line 911 is the index information, indicating that the file identification number for transmission data 900 is "0002".

5 The character string on line 912 indicates that the instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0001)" is related to a position in the display image information 901 specified by coordinates (050,400) and that a cursor image held by the data receiving apparatus 150 should be displayed at this position. This instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0001)" indicates that a page having identification number "0001," which in this case corresponds to the transmission data 800, should be displayed.

10 Fig.10A and 10B show the transmission data 1000 which is the third page of the home page provided by the WWW server. Transmission data 1000 includes display image information 1001 and link information 1002, which is related to display image information 1001. Here, Fig.10A shows the display image which is the content of the display image information 1001 and Fig.10B shows the content of the link information 1002.

20 As before, an image of the identification number

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"0003" is written into the top-right corner of the non-displayed area of display image information 1001.

As shown in Fig.10B, the file storing link information 1002 is given the identification number "0003".

"<INDEX=0003>" on line 1011 of the link information 1002 is the index information, indicating that the identification number of the files of the transmission data 1000 is "0003".

The character string on line 1012 indicates that the instruction "GO_TO_PAGE(0001)" is related to a position in the display image information 901 specified by the coordinates (050,400) and that a cursor image should be displayed at this position. This instruction "GO_TO PAGE(0001)" indicates that a page having identification number "0001", which in this case corresponds to transmission data 800, should be displayed.

Illustrative Example of the Processing

by the Information Obtaining Unit 111

and the Transmission Data Generating Unit 112

The following is a specific example of the

processing performed by the information obtaining unit 111 and the transmission data generating unit 112 in which the files shown in Figs.3, 4, 5, and 6 are obtained and are used to generate the transmission data shown in Figs.8, 9, and 10.

Processing by the Information Obtaining Unit 111

The information obtaining unit 111 first refers to the file list storing unit 121 and issues a connection request to the indicated WWW server on the Internet. The information obtaining unit 111 then obtains the HTML document 301 "Report.html" from this WWW server, assigns it the file name "Report.html", and stores the file in the buffer. The information obtaining unit 111 also obtains the compressed image information 401, the HTML document 501, and the HTML document 601 in the same way from the WWW server.

Processing by the Transmission Data Generating Unit 112

The transmission data generating unit 112 allocates storage areas in the transmission data holding unit 113 for respectively storing the display image information

801, the audio information 802, and the link information 803 which compose the transmission data 800. In doing so, the transmission data generating unit 112 assigns the identification number "0001" for retrieving transmission data 800 to these storage areas. The transmission data generating unit 112 then fetches the (yet-unprocessed) HTML document 301 from the buffer of the information obtaining unit 111 and writes this document into the file storage area in the work area.

The transmission data generating unit 112 then generates the index information "<INDEX=0001>" shown in line 811 of the transmission data 800 for the first page of the WWW home page from the file name "Report.html" of HTML document 301, before storing the generated index information at the start of the link information storage area for link information 803 which is provided in the transmission data holding unit 113.

The transmission data generating unit 112 then reads the tag "<HTML>" from line 311 in the HTML document 301 and stores the character string "HTML" in the "<HTML>" tag in the tag storage area of the work area. It then refers to the tag table stored in the data conversion table

storing unit 122 to interpret the tag, and by doing so recognizes that line 311 is the first line of the HTML document 301. After doing so, it deletes the character string "HTML" from the tag storage area.

5 Next, the transmission data generating unit 112 reads the tag "<H1>" on line 312 and refers to the tag table to interpret its content. On doing so, it sets the headline flag in the flag storage area in the work area. Here, the headline flag shows that the character string following the "<H1>" tag is a headline and so should be
10 displayed using a headline font. The characters in the character string after the "<H1>" tag are then written one character at a time into the character string storage area until the "</H1>" tag appears, which in the present case
15 results in the character string "WEATHER REPORT" being written into the character string storage area and being converted into display image information using the headline font. This generated display image information is then added to the display image information storage
20 area set in the transmission data holding unit 113. After this, the headline flag in the work area is reset, the character string "WEATHER REPORT" is deleted from the

character string storage area, and the character string "H1" is deleted from the tag storage area.

Next, the transmission data generating unit 112 reads the tag "<CENTER>" on line 313 and sets the centering flag in the work area. The centering flag shows that the character string which follows the corresponding tag is to be centered on the display. Here, there is no character string following the "<CENTER>" tag which can be centered, so that the transmission data generating unit 112 continues by reading line 314.

The transmission data generating unit 112 reads the tag '' on line 314 and refers to the tag table to interpret the content of the tag. The transmission data generating unit 112 then investigates whether the file for the image information 401, which is expressed by the file name "Weather.gif", is present in the buffer of the information obtaining unit 111, and, since this is the case, reads the file. The transmission data generating unit 112 then converts the image information 401 which is stored and compressed in the read file into a bitmap image or other such format, in accordance with a GIF decompression method.

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The transmission data generating unit 112 then reads the tag "</CENTER>" on line 315 and arranges the bitmap image converted from image information 401 in accordance with the centering flag set in the work area. The display
5 image information thus generated is then added to the display image information storage area in the transmission data holding unit 113, before the centering flag in the work area is reset.

The transmission data generating unit 112 then reads
10 the "<P>" tag on line 316 and sets the paragraph flag. The paragraph flag shows that the character strings displayed between this start tag and the "</P>" end tag should be displayed as a single paragraph which is to be inserted into the following blank line. As with "WEATHER
15 REPORT" on line 312, the character string "TOMORROW, THE WHOLE OF JAPAN WILL ENJOY SPRINGLIKE WEATHER" between these tags is read and is stored in the character string storage area in the work area. Next, after reading the "</P>" tag, the transmission data generating unit 112
20 converts the character string "TOMORROW, THE WHOLE OF JAPAN WILL ENJOY SPRINGLIKE WEATHER" into an image using the font for paragraph display which is stored as one of

the font files and adds the generated display image information to the storage area in the transmission data holding unit 113 for display image information storage area 801. After this, the content of the work area is
5 cleared as before.

The transmission data generating unit 112 next reads the tag "" on line 318, interprets it, and sets the itemized list flag in the work area. The itemized list flag shows that each character string which follows the
10 tag and is interpreted as one item should be displayed as a non-numbered item in a list.

The transmission data generating unit 112 next reads the tag "<L1>" on line 319, refers to the tag table, interprets the tag as indicating the start of one item in
15 a list, and sets the item flag in the flag storage area. The item flag shows that the display position on the display screen should be shifted to the next line every time an "<L1>" or "</L1>" tag is read.

The transmission data generating unit 112 reads the
20 tag "" following the tag "<L1>" and writes it into the tag storage area. The transmission data generating unit 112 then interprets this tag "" and sets the link flag in the flag storage area.

When the extension of the file name given as the attribute of the "<A>" tag indicates audio information, the link flag shows that processing for the audio information is to be performed so that the audio information is converted into a predetermined format and stored in the audio information storage area. When the extension of the file name given as the attribute of the "<A>" tag does not indicate audio information, the link flag shows that the character string between the "<A>" and "" tags which is appended with the link by the "<A>" tags is to be converted into an image with a two-character space provided before it as a cursor display area. The link flag also shows that display image information is to be generated for this character string in addition to hot spot information which is generated in accordance with the format of the hot spot information 702.

The transmission data generating unit 112 reads the character string "TOKYO" between the "" and "" tags and writes it into the character string storage area. After reading the "" tag, the transmission data generating unit 112 converts

the character string "TOKYO" into an image with a two-character space provided before it as a cursor display area and arranges the character string in accordance with the itemized list flag to generate display image information which it adds to the display image information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113. The transmission data generating unit 112 then calculates the coordinates of the cursor display position as (100,600), and uses these coordinates and the attribute "Tokyo.html" stored in the tag storage area of the work area to generate the hot spot information shown on line 812 of Fig.8. After doing so, the transmission data generating unit 112 adds the generated hot spot information to the link information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113. Having done so, the transmission data generating unit 112 deletes the character string "A HREF="Tokyo.html" in the tag storage area of the work area and the character string "TOKYO" in the character string storage area, in addition to resetting the link flag.

Next, on reading the "<L1>" tag on line 320, the transmission data generating unit 112 shifts the display position for the next display image to the following line

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in accordance with the item flag, and, in the same way as with line 319, generates display image information for the character string "OSAKA", in addition to generating the hot spot information shown on line 813 of Fig.8C. The generated display image information is then added to the display image information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113 and the generated hot spot information is added to the link information storage area. After this, the transmission data generating unit 112 deletes the character string "A HREF="Osaka.html" and the character string "OSAKA", and resets the link flag.

Next, on reading the "<L1>" tag on line 321, the transmission data generating unit 112 shifts the display position for the next display image to the following line in accordance with the item flag, and sets the link flag in accordance with the tag "A HREF="Weather.au". On investigating the file name extension of the attribute in accordance with the link flag, the transmission data generating unit 112 finds that the link destination file is audio information in AU format, so that it converts the AU format audio information into audio information of a predetermined format, before storing the converted audio information in the audio information storage area provided

48

in the transmission data holding unit 113.

Next, on reading the "</L1>" tag on line 322, the transmission data generating unit 112 interprets that the itemized list is complete, and resets the itemized list flag and the item flag.

Finally, on reading the "</HTML>" tag on line 323, the transmission data generating unit 112 interprets that the HTML document 301 has ended, and so terminates the generation process for transmission data 800.

Following this, the transmission data generating unit 112 finds that there is an unprocessed HTML document 501 and so sets a display image information storage area for display image information 901 and a link information storage area for link information 902 in the transmission data holding unit 113 for storing the composite parts of the transmission data 900, in doing so giving both storage areas the identification number "0002" for the retrieval of the transmission data 900. It then reads the unprocessed HTML document 501 from the buffer of the information obtaining unit 111 and writes it into the work area.

The transmission data generating unit 112 then generates the index information "<INDEX=0002>" shown in

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line 911 of the transmission data 900 which displays the
second page of the WWW home page from the file name
"Tokyo.html" of the HTML document 501, before storing the
generated index information at the start of the link
5 information storage area for the link information 902
which is provided in the transmission data holding unit
113. In the same way as with the generation of the
transmission data 800 from the HTML document 301 and the
image information 401, the transmission data generating
10 unit 112 then generates the transmission data 900 from the
HTML document 501 and the transmission data 1000 from the
HTML document 601, with no further explanation of this
process being given.

Construction of the Transmission Data Holding Unit 113,
15 the Transmission Data Reading Unit 114, the Multiplexing
Unit 115, and the Transmitting Unit 116

The transmission data holding unit 113 includes a
display image information storing unit 123, an audio
information storing unit 124, and a link information
20 storing unit 125, with simultaneous retrieval from these
units being possible.

The display image information storing unit 123 can

be realized by RAM (Random Access Memory) or a hard disk device, and is provided with a plurality of display image information storage areas which are set by the transmission data generating unit 112. Each of these display image information storage areas stores one file of display image information which is generated by the transmission data generating unit 112.

The audio information storing unit 124 can also be realized by RAM (Random Access Memory) or a hard disk device, and is provided with a plurality of audio information storage areas which are set by the transmission data generating unit 112. Each of these audio information storage areas stores one file of audio information which is generated by the transmission data generating unit 112.

The link information storing unit 125 can also be realized by RAM (Random Access Memory) or a hard disk device, and is provided with a plurality of link information storage areas which are set by the transmission data generating unit 112. Each of these link information storage areas stores one file of link information which is generated by the transmission data generating unit 112.

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The transmission data reading unit 114 simultaneously reads the display image information, the audio information, and the link information in a same transmission data file from the storage areas provided in the transmission data holding unit 113 in the order of the file identification numbers for the transmission data, and outputs the read information to the multiplexing unit 115. After reading the files for the transmission data which has the final identification number, the transmission data reading unit 114 returns to the transmission data with the identification number "0001" and once again reads the transmission data in the order of the identification numbers. This is to say, the transmission data reading unit 114 cyclically reads the transmission data from the transmission data holding unit 113 in order of identification numbers and outputs the transmission data to the multiplexing unit 115. In doing so, there is the following difference in the reading method when audio information is or is not present. When no audio information is present, the transmission data reading unit 114 advances to the reading of a set of transmission data with the next identification number after reading a first set of transmission data once. When audio information is

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present, the transmission data reading unit 114 reads the audio information and advances to the reading of a set of transmission data with the next identification number only after reading the display image information and the link information a plurality of times for the period which is required by the reproduction of the audio information. As one example, if the audio information has a reproduction period of two seconds, the transmission data reading unit 114 will read the audio information once, and will read the display image information and link information 60 times (30 frames per second * 2 seconds), before advancing to the reading of a set transmission data with the next identification number. In this way, the transmission time for audio information can be maintained.

The multiplexing unit 115 multiplexes the display image information (including the audio information) and the link information read by the transmission data reading unit 114, and outputs multiplexed data to the transmitting unit 116. Here, this multiplexing can be performed using the same method as conventional teletext broadcasting. In such a case, display image information and audio information are multiplexed in the same way as the images and audio included in conventional TV broadcasts, while

link information is multiplexed in the same way as the text information multiplexed with teletext broadcasts. This is to say, when no audio information is present, the display image information is transmitted in the image section of one frame of the television image signal, while the link information is transmitted in the retrace section of the same one frame of the television image signal. When audio information is present, the audio information is transmitted as the television audio signal, while the corresponding display image information and link information are transmitted in the image area and retrace area, respectively, of the television image signal for the number of frames required by the reproduction of the audio information.

The transmitting unit 116 successively transmits the transmission data which has been multiplexed by the multiplexing unit 115 on a TV broadcast ground wave.

Transmission Method for the Transmission Data

Fig.11A gives a graphic representation of the transmission method used by the transmitting unit 116. Fig.11A shows the case when n pages (n being a positive integer) of transmission data are generated by the

transmission data generating unit 112. In Fig.11A, a pairing of audio information and display image information with a same identification number is expressed as one transmission unit corresponding to a normal TV broadcast, and the link information for the same identification number is expressed as one transmission unit corresponding to the text information which is multiplexed into a standard teletext broadcast.

As shown in Fig.11A, in addition to being identified by the same identification number, the display image information, audio information, and link information stored in one transmission data file are transmitted at a corresponding time. Also, the transmission data from the first to the n^{th} page in the transmission data holding unit 113 are cyclically transmitted in the order of identification numbers.

It should be noted here that while the transmission data reading unit 114 has been described as reading the display image information, the audio information, and the link information stored in the same transmission data file simultaneously from the display image information storing unit 123, the audio information storing unit 124, and the link information storing unit 125 and as having the read

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display image information, audio information, and link
information transmitted with related identification
numbers and transmission timing, the display image
information and the link information do not need to be
5 transmitted with a related timing. As one example, the
transmission data reading unit 114 may instead be composed
of a first reading unit and a second reading unit. Here,
the first reading unit is constructed to continuously read
pairs of display image information from the display image
10 information storing unit 123 and audio information from
the audio information storing unit 124 which it then
outputs to the multiplexing unit 115. The second reading
unit is constructed to continuously read only the link
information from the link information storing unit 125
15 which it then outputs to the multiplexing unit 115. By
doing so, the display image information and link
information belonging to a same transmission data file do
not need to be transmitted by the transmitting unit 116 at
the same time, since the data receiving apparatus 150 can
20 use the identification number commonly given to the
display image information and the link information to
recombine pairs of the display image information and the
link information.

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The multiplexing unit 115 has also been described as multiplexing the display image information (including the audio information) and the link information which are generated by the transmission data generating unit 112, with the transmitting unit 116 transmitting the transmission data which has been multiplexed by the multiplexing unit 115 on a TV broadcast ground wave, although the display image information and link information do not need to be multiplexed together for transmission. As one example, the display image information and the audio information may be transmitted on a TV broadcast ground wave or as a digital satellite broadcast, while the link information may be transmitted using a telephone link and modem, or the like. Transmission here may alternatively be performed using multiple channels.

When digital satellite broadcasting is used as the data transmission method, compression/encryption and multiplexing may be performed according to MPEG2 (Moving Pictures Experts Group) video standard and system standard, so that display image information may be set as I pictures, with the audio information and link information being set as private information. Here, when

it is possible for the display image information, audio information, and link information to be transmitted as digital data, it is no longer necessary to write a graphic representation of the identification number into the non-
5 displayed area of the display image information, so that the identification number can be simply appended to the display image information and audio information, in the same way as with the link information. Incidentally, a detailed description of MPEG2 standard is given in
10 "Saishin MPEG Kyoukasho [Latest MPEG Reader]" published by ASCII Publishing, Inc.

Fig.11B shows the multiplexed stream which is transmitted when digital satellite broadcasting is used. The upper part of this drawing shows a transport stream
15 under MPEG2 standard which has been generated by the multiplexing unit 115.

The symbols "V1, A1, L1" in the transport stream represent the display image information, audio information, and link information which have the
20 identification number "0001" and which are read from the transmission data file and multiplexed together. This is also the case for "V2, A2, L2" ... "Vn, An, Ln".

"V1" is a video elementary stream which shows the

display image information which has been converted into I
(Intra) pictures under MPEG2 standard, with the PID
(Packet Identifier) "0x0100" having been attached to
identify the stream. This is also the case for "V2" ...
5 "Vn".

"A1" is an audio elementary stream which shows the
audio information which has been converted under MPEG2
standard, with the PID "0x0101" having been attached to
identify the stream. This is also the case for "A2" ...
10 "An".

"L1 - Ln" are private sections according to MPEG2
standard for attaching each set of link information, with
the PID "0xB0" having been attached to identify these as
private sections. Here, identification numbers are also
15 set in the table ID extensions to identify separate sets
of link information. Each of these sets of link
information is set ^{with} at least one pairing of one part of the
image area of the corresponding display image and
information showing a link to another display image. As
20 one example, in "L1", the display area centered on the
coordinates (X,Y)=(100,600) is set ^{with} the link
"GOTO_PAGE(0002)" representing a link to the display image
with the identification number "0002", while the display

area centered on the coordinates (X,Y)=(100,700) is set^{with} the link "GOTO_PAGE(0003)" representing a link to the display image with the identification number "0003".

The correspondence between the PIDs described above
5 and the identification numbers is set according to the PMT
(Program Map Table) under MPEG2 standard. Here, the
correspondence between the PIDs and the identification
numbers can be written in the descriptors of the private
sections, such as by setting the identification numbers as
10 the component tags in the PMT, as shown in Fig.11B.

In the above case, the video elementary stream, audio elementary stream, and private sections are generated by the transmission data generating unit 112 and are stored in the transmission data holding unit 113.

15 Here, a set of one video elementary stream, one audio elementary stream, and one private section stored in the transmission data holding unit 113 corresponds to one transmission data file. Here, the video elementary stream, audio elementary stream, and private section

20 stored as one set in the transmission data holding unit 113 are each read once, with the transmission data reading unit 114 cyclically reading all of the transmission data files. Using this data, transport streams are generated by

the multiplexing unit 115.

As described above, by multiplexing n sets of display image information, audio information, and link information with a PMT in the transport stream, transmission data can be easily transmitted using digital satellite broadcasting.

Overview of the Procedure of the

Data Transmitting Apparatus 110

10 The following is a detailed explanation of the procedure of the data transmitting apparatus 110, with reference to Figs.12 to 14.

Fig.12 is a flowchart showing an overview of the procedure of the data transmitting apparatus 110.

15 The information obtaining unit 111 obtains a desired set of information from an external database and stores it in its internal buffer (step S1101).

The transmission data generating unit 112 interprets the information obtained by the information obtaining unit 111 and generates display image information, audio information, and link information, which it stores in the transmission data holding unit 113 (step S1102).

The transmission data reading unit 114 successively

reads the transmission data from the transmission data holding unit 113 in order of identification numbers (step S1103).

5 The multiplexing unit 115 multiplexes the display image information (including the audio information) with the link information, and the transmitting unit 116 transmits the multiplexed transmission data using a television broadcast ground wave.

Procedure of the Information Obtaining Unit 111

10 Fig.13 is a flowchart showing an example information obtaining procedure of the information obtaining unit 111.

15 The information obtaining unit 111 first refers to the file list in the file list storing unit 121 and checks whether there is any as-yet-unobtained information (step S1201). If there is not, the information obtaining procedure is terminated. If there is, the file addresses (or URLs) of the as-yet-unobtained sets of information are fetched one at a time (step S1202).

20 The information obtaining unit 111 then requests a connection with an external database, based on the fetched address (step S1203), and checks whether the connection

has been successively established (step S1204). If the connection is unsuccessful, the processing returns to step S1203 (step S1204).

If the connection has been successful, the information obtaining unit 111 reads the file names of the as-yet-unobtained information from the file list, obtains the corresponding files from the external database, and stores them in the internal buffer (step S1205). The processing then returns to step S1201.

Procedure of the Transmission Data Generating Unit 112

Fig.14 is a flowchart showing an example procedure for generating transmission data by the transmission data generating unit 112.

The transmission data generating unit 112 first refers to the buffer in the information obtaining unit 111 and checks whether any unprocessed HTML documents exist (step S1301). If no such documents exist, the display image generating procedure is terminated. If there is such a document, the transmission data generating unit 112 establishes the transmission data storage areas in the transmission data holding unit 113, assigns an identification number to each transmission data storage

area, and then fetches an unprocessed HTML document from the buffer (step S1302).

5 The transmission data generating unit 112 creates index information indicative of the file name of the transmission data from the file name of the fetched HTML document, and adds the index information to the link information storage area established in the transmission data holding unit 113 (step S1303).

10 One character is read from the fetched HTML document and is written into the character string storage area (step S1304).

15 The transmission data generating unit 112 then checks whether the read character is a tag start sign "<" (step S1305). If so, the processing advances to step S1307, or if not, the character is added to the character string storage area in the work area, and the processing returns to step S1304 (step S1306).

20 The next character is read (step S1307), and the transmission data generating unit 112 judges whether the read character is a tag end sign ">" (step S1308). If so, the processing advances to step S1310, or if not, the read character is added to the tag storage area in the working area, before the processing returns to step S1307 (step

S1309).

The character string in the tag storage area is compared with the tag table, and a check is performed to see whether it starts with a "/" sign (step S1310). If it does, the transmission data generating unit 112 judges whether the read tag is a "</HTML>" tag (step S1311). If so, the transmission data generating unit 112 resets the work area, and the processing returns to step S1310. If the read tag is not "</HTML>", the transmission data generating unit 112 operates in accordance with the least significant of the flags set in the flag storage area corresponding to this read tag, and resets the corresponding storage area in the work area (step S1312), before the processing returns to step S1304.

In step S1310, when the character string does not start with "/", a check is performed to see whether the read tag is "" (step S1313). If so, the transmission data generating unit 112 fetches the image information file specified by the attribute of the "" tag from the buffer in the information obtaining unit 111 (step S1314). The fetched image information is converted in accordance with a GIF decompression method into image information expressed as bitmap data (step S1315), and the

processing returns to step S1304.

If the read tag is not "", the character string in the tag storage area is compared with the content of the tag table and a flag corresponding to the tag is set in the flag storage area. The transmission data generating unit 112 then operates in accordance with this tag (step S1316), before the processing returns to step S1304.

A variety of tags can be employed in the HTML documents, and the processes represented by these tags can be performed in the same way as a conventional browser. Accordingly, the following explanation focuses on an example of the processing in step S1312 for the tag "" which relates to the link information which generated in a special format for this data communication system 100.

Fig.15 is a flowchart showing a detailed example of the processing in step S1312 of Fig.14.

The transmission data generating unit 112 first checks whether the read tag is "<A>" (step S1401), and if not, the processing advances to step S1408.

If the read tag is "<A>", the transmission data generating unit 112 judges whether the link destination file specified by the attribute is an audio information

file (step S1402). If it is, the processing advances to step S1407, or if not, the transmission data generating unit 112 generates display image information for the character string established in the character string storage area, in doing so leaving a display area for displaying a cursor design, before adding the generated display image information to the display image information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113 (step S1403).

10 The transmission data generating unit 112 then calculates the X-Y coordinates which express the display position of the cursor design (step S1404).

15 The transmission data generating unit 112 then generates hot spot information based on the calculated X-Y coordinates and the attribute established in the tag storage area, and adds it to the link information storage area provided in the transmission data holding unit 113 (step S1405).

20 The transmission data generating unit 112 then resets the link flag in the work area, and deletes the character string in the tag storage area and the character-sequence storage area (step S1406).

The transmission data generating unit 112 fetches

an audio information file and converts the audio information contained in the file into information of a predetermined format which it stores in the audio information storage area (step S1407).

5 The transmission data generating unit 112 operates in accordance with the read tag (step S1408).

Structure of the Data Receiving Apparatus 150

10 The following is an explanation of the components of the data receiving apparatus 150, with reference to Figs.16 to 20.

Structure of the Separating Unit 151

15 The separating unit 151 includes a read buffer 161 for reading the identification number allotted to transmission data. The read buffer 161 has storage areas for temporarily holding the display image information (including audio information) included in one transmission file and the link information included in one transmission file.

20 The separating unit 151 separates display image information (including audio information) and link information from the received transmission data, and

stores the separated display image information and link
information in the corresponding storage areas of the
read buffer 161. The identification number assigned to
the display image information stored in the storage area
5 is read by recognizing the image written in the
predetermined part of the non-displayed area of the
display image information. The identification number
assigned to the link information is read in the same
manner as when reading an identification number assigned
10 to a conventional digital data file. If the read
identification number is the identification number
designated by the control unit 155, the display image
information (including audio information) or the link
information held by the read buffer 161 is stored in the
15 corresponding storage area in the received data holding
unit 152. At this point, any audio information which is
present is stored by the separating unit 151 in a
corresponding storage area provided in the received data
holding unit 152 at the same time as the display image
20 information is stored, so that the audio information is
gradually accumulated while the display image information
with the identification number designated by the control
unit 155 is repetitively transmitted. By doing so, audio

information which is transmitted across a plurality of frames can be separated from the transmission data.

If the read identification number is not the identification number designated by the control unit 155, the display image information (including audio information) or its link information held by the read buffer 161 is discarded. The reading of new display image information (including audio information) and link information is continued, and the above procedure is repeated until the identification number designated by the control unit 155 is detected.

Structures of the Received Data Holding Unit 152,

the Reproducing Unit 153, and the Display Unit 154

The received data holding unit 152 stores display image information (including audio information) and link information separated by the separating unit 151 linked with their assigned identification number. The storage area for storing the display image information can be achieved by RAM or a hard disk device capable of storing one static image which is the size of the display screen.

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The reproducing unit 153 reproduces the display image information stored in the received image holding unit 152 along with the graphics information (described later) inputted from the control unit 155, in accordance with an indication which it receives from the control unit 155. The reproducing unit 153 outputs the reproduced image to the display unit 154. The reproducing unit 153 also reproduces the stored audio information in synchronization with the reproduction display image information and outputs the reproduced audio to the audio output unit 157.

The display unit 154 can be realized by a television monitor which displays images according to NTSC (National Television System Committee) standard, and is used to display the display image and cursor design on its screen, in accordance with the input from the reproducing unit 153.

Structure of the Control Unit 155

The control unit 155 sets an initial value in the register storing a variable (described later), and instructs the separating unit 151 to fetch the display image information (including audio information) and link

information of a page specified by this initial value,
which as one example can be the identification number
"0001".

5 The control unit 155 instructs the reproducing unit
153 to reproduce the display image information (including
audio information), every time new display image
information (including audio information) is stored in the
received data holding unit 152. Every time new link
10 information is stored in the received data holding unit
152, the control unit 155 interprets the link information
and generates a cursor design correspondence table in
which cursor designs (described later) are generated for
each cursor display position. These cursor designs are
expressed by cursor information which is held inside the
15 control unit 155. The control unit 155 outputs design
information expressing a cursor design together with the
cursor position to the reproducing unit 153, as well as
indicating the reproduction of the cursor design.

Fig.16 shows an example of the cursor design
20 correspondence table which the control unit 155 generates
to control the display position of the cursor design.

The cursor design correspondence table shows the
correspondence between each cursor display position which

is expressed in the hot spot information in the link information stored in the received data holding unit 152 and the cursor number for the cursor design to be displayed at each cursor display position. The control unit 155 assigns cursor numbers to each cursor display position in the link information in order of lowest Y coordinate and then lowest X coordinate, as one example, and writes each display position into the item with corresponding cursor number in the cursor design correspondence table.

Fig.17 shows an example of the design information stored by the control unit 155. As shown in Fig.17, the control unit 155 stores cursor information which expresses a cursor design for each cursor number when the number is selected (referred to as the "selection state") and a cursor design for each number when the number is not selected (referred to as the "non-selection state").

On receiving an interrupt from the signal receiving unit 156, the control unit 155 interprets the type of input signal stored in the signal receiving unit 156, selects the design information of the corresponding cursor design, and outputs the cursor information to the reproducing unit 153. Following this, the control unit

155 controls the handling of the received data by the separating unit 151, in accordance with the cursor whose selection has been confirmed.

Display Control Procedure for the Received Data

5 The following is a detailed explanation of the display control procedure by the control unit 155 for a set of received data, a set of received data referring to display image information (including audio information) and link information which have been stored in
10 corresponding storage areas in the received data holding unit 152 by the separating unit 151 and which have the same identification number.

 The control unit 155 sets a predetermined value, such as "1", into the variable "P-Index" which expresses
15 the identification number of the received data to be displayed. The control unit 155 then sets a predetermined value, such as "1", into the variable "Cur-Pos" showing the cursor number which is in the selection state. Following this, the control unit 155 instructs the
20 separating unit 151 to obtain the transmission data indicated by the variable "P-Index". The control unit 155 then interprets the link information in the received data

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which is received in accordance with this instruction and is stored in the received data holding unit 152, and outputs the cursor information for each cursor, the cursor indicated by the variable Cur-Pos being in the selection
5 state, together with the display position to the reproducing unit 153. Here, when an interrupt from the signal receiving unit 156 occurs, the control unit 155 interprets the control signal stored in the signal receiving unit 156. First, the control unit 155 checks
10 whether the input signal was "Up", in which case the control unit 155 decreases the value of variable Cur-Pos by 1. If not, the control unit 155 checks whether the input signal was "Down", in which case the control unit 155 increases the value of variable Cur-Pos by 1. If not,
15 the control unit 155 checks whether the input signal was "Enter", in which case the control unit 155 finds the coordinates of the display position from the cursor number given by the variable Cur-Pos, and obtains the identification number of the file which is the link
20 destination file written in the hot spot information for these coordinates. The control unit 155 then sets this identification number in the variable P-Index, and instructs the separating unit 151 to obtain the

transmission data shown by the variable P-Index.

Structure of the Signal Receiving Unit 156

and the Audio Output Unit 157

On receiving an input signal from a remote
5 controller (not-illustrated) or the like, the signal
receiving unit 156 creates an interrupt for the control
unit 155 in accordance with the received input signal, as
well as holding the received input signal.

The audio output unit 157 can be realized by a
10 speaker or the like, and is used to output the reproduced
audio information as audio.

Example of a Display Image

Fig.18 shows display image 1800 for the initial
screen which is displayed by the display unit 154 based on
15 the transmission data 800 shown in Figs.8A to 8C.

As shown in Fig.18, the display image 1800 has the
cursor design 1801 corresponding to cursor number "1"
displayed at a display position (100,600) indicated by the
display image information 801, in accordance with the hot
20 spot information given on line 812 of the link information
803. It should be noted here that the cursor information

which represents the selection state has been selected for cursor design 1801 in accordance with the initial value of the variable Cur-Pos which is held by the control unit 155.

5 In the same way, the cursor design 1801 corresponding to cursor number "2" is displayed at a display position (100,700), in accordance with the hot spot information given on line 813 of the link information 803. It should be noted here that the cursor information
10 which represents the non-selection state has been selected for cursor design 1802 since its cursor number "2" does not coincide with the initial value of the variable Cur-Pos.

 Here, since the transmission data 800 includes audio
15 information 802 in addition to the display image information 801, an audio commentary is outputted by the audio output unit 157 when the display image 1800 is displayed on the display unit 154.

 Fig.19 shows the display image 1900 which is the
20 initial screen displayed by the display unit 154 for the transmission data 900 shown in Figs.9A and 9B.

 As with the display image 1800 in Fig.18, the display image 1900 has the cursor design 1901 displayed at

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a display position (050,400) indicated by the display
image information 901, in accordance with the hot spot
information given on line 912 of the link information 902.
Here, the cursor information for the selection state is
5 selected as cursor design 1901.

Fig.20 shows the display image 2000 which is the
initial screen displayed by the display unit 154 for the
transmission data 1000 shown in Fig.10A and 10B.

As before, the display image 2000 has the cursor
10 design 2001, which corresponds to cursor number "1" and
which shows the selection state, displayed at a display
position (050,400) indicated by the display image
information 1001, in accordance with the hot spot
information given on line 1012 of the link information
15 1002.

Specific Example of the Procedure of the Control Unit 155

The following is an explanation of a specific
example of the procedure executed by the control unit 155
20 when displaying the display image 1800 on the display unit
154 based on the transmission data 800.

The control unit 155 first sets the initial value

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of the variable P-Index at "0001" and the initial value of the variable Cur-Pos at "1". Next, the control unit 155 instructs the separating unit 151 to obtain the display image information 801 (including the audio information 802) and the link information 803 which have the identification number "0001" set in the variable P-Index. The control unit 155 then instructs the reproducing unit 153 to reproduce the display image information 801 (including audio information 802) stored in the received data holding unit 152. The reproducing unit 153 reproduces the display image information 801 and outputs it to the display unit 154 and simultaneously reproduces the audio information 802 which it outputs to the audio output unit 157. The control unit 155 interprets the link information 803 stored in the received data holding unit 152, generates a cursor design correspondence table, and outputs design information for each cursor and their display positions to the reproducing unit 153. At this point, the cursor indicated by the variable Cur-Pos, which is to say the first cursor, is displayed in the selection state.

The control unit 155 then waits for an input from the signal receiving unit 156. Here, suppose that a

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"Down" signal is inputted into the signal receiving unit 156 from an external remote controller. When the input signal is "Down", the control unit 155 increases the value of variable Cur-Pos by "1", making it "2". Next, the
5 cursor information for the selection state is selected as the design for cursor number "2" which is indicated by this updated variable Cur-Pos, and the cursor information for the non-selection state is selected as the design for cursor number "1" which was formerly indicated by the
10 variable Cur-Pos, with these sets of cursor information being outputted to the reproducing unit 153.

The control unit 155 waits for an interrupt from the signal receiving unit 156, with the following explanation describing the case when the signal receiving unit 156
15 stores an input signal for a pressing of the "Enter" key after generating the interrupt. If the input signal is "Enter", the control unit 155 reads the X-Y coordinates (100,700) corresponding to cursor number "2" which is indicated by the variable Cur-Pos from the cursor design
20 correspondence table. Next, the control unit 155 reads the identification number of the link destination file of the hot spot information on line 813, based on these X-Y coordinates (100,700), and obtains the identification

80

number "0003". Next, this identification number "0003" is set as the value of the variable P-Index. Following this, the control unit 155 instructs the separating unit 151 to obtain the display image information 1001 and the link
5 information 1002 which have the identification number indicated by this variable P-Index. The control unit 155 then resets the variable Cur-Pos to "1".

By repeating the processing described above, the display image 2000 shown in Fig.20 can be displayed on the
10 display unit 154. Here, if an interrupt occurs when the value of the variable Cur-Pos is "1", and an input signal for "Enter" is being stored by the signal receiving unit 156 when the control unit 155 refers to the signal receiving unit 156, the control unit 155 will have the
15 display image 1900 shown in Fig.19 displayed on the display unit 154, as described above.

Procedure for Display Control

Fig.21 is a flowchart showing an example procedure for display control which is performed by the control unit
20 155.

The control unit 155 first sets the initial value of the variable P-Index which indicates the identification

number of the transmission data to be obtained (step S2101).

The control unit 155 then sets the initial value of the variable Cur-Pos which indicates the cursor number of the cursor in the selection state for the start of display of each display screen (step S2102).

The control unit 155 then instructs the separating unit 151 to obtain the transmission data which has the identification number indicated by the variable P-Index. The separating unit 151 then separates the display image information and link information in accordance with the indication from the control unit 155, and stores the display image information and link information with their identification number in the received data holding unit 152 (step S2103).

On being instructed by the control unit 155, the reproducing unit 153 reproduces the display image information in the received data holding unit 152 and outputs it to the display unit 154. When there is audio information which is related to the display image information, the reproducing unit 153 reproduces this audio information and outputs it to the audio output unit 157 (S2104).

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The control unit 155 interprets the link information in the received data holding unit 152 and outputs the design information for the cursor designs together with the X-Y coordinates for the display positions of the cursors, as well as an instruction to display the design information to the reproducing unit 153. The reproducing unit 153 reproduces the design information inputted from the control unit 155 and outputs it to the display unit 154 (step S2105). By doing so, one display image is displayed by the display unit 154.

The control unit 155 waits for an interrupt from the signal receiving unit 156 (step S2106), and on receiving an interrupt, checks whether the input signal held by the signal receiving unit 156 is "Up" (step S2107).

If the input signal is "Up", the control unit 155 subtracts "1" from the value of the variable Cur-Pos (step S2108). If not, the control unit 155 checks whether the input signal held by the signal receiving unit 156 is "Down" (step S2109).

If the input signal is "Down", the control unit adds "1" to the value of the variable Cur-Pos (step S2110). If not, the control unit 155 checks whether the input signal held by the signal receiving unit 156 is "Enter" (step

S2111).

5 If the input signal in "Enter", the control unit 155
uses the cursor number shown by the variable Cur-Pos to
reference the cursor design correspondence table and so
finds the cursor display position (X,Y) which it then uses
to find the value of the identification number of the link
destination file in the hot spot information. The control
unit 155 then sets this identification number as the value
of the variable P-Index. After this, the processing
10 returns to S2102.

If the input signal is not "Enter", the processing
returns to S2106.

15 As described above, in the present embodiment the
display image information, which conventionally would have
had to have been generated by the data receiving apparatus
150 while the data receiving apparatus 150 is interpreting
the control information, is generated and transmitted by
the data transmitting apparatus 110, which reduces the
load of each data receiving apparatus 150. Also, when
20 compared with the large number and variety of display
control processes for display character strings which were
conventionally written into the control information, the
link information of the present embodiment contains a

smaller number and less variety of control processes. As a result, simulated bidirectional communication can be easily achieved by the data receiving apparatuses 150 using this link information.

5 The present embodiment describes the case when in order to display WWW home pages on the Internet, the data communication system 100 uses a one-to-many TV broadcast to perform simulated bidirectional communication, so that when compared to the case when home pages are displayed by
10 a browser on a personal computer, the display of the user's desired pages on the display unit 154 can be performed at a high speed which is unaffected by congestion. Since display image information is sent in a conventional TV format, the display of full color, high-
15 resolution images can easily be achieved by the display unit 154. Also, while the display of display images generated by a browser for display on a TV monitor does not make full use of the components, such as the reproduction processing for display images, conventionally
20 provided inside a TV, the present embodiment can achieve simulated bidirectional communication which makes full use of circuitry, such as memory and decoders, conventionally provided inside a TV set.

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In the present embodiment, while the information to be obtained has been described as HTML documents which are used on the WWW together with compressed image information in GIF format and audio information in AU format, information expressed in other formats or languages, such as HyperCards, can be used. In such case, the processing for "<A>" tags refer to a method for conversion for the corresponding format and language. The present embodiment also describes the conversion of an HTML document containing only a limited number of tags, although other HTML tags may also be included.

The present embodiment also describes an example where the control for simulated bidirectional communication performed according to the link information is the switching of the display to another display image, although other processes, such as a process for flashing display on the screen, a process for scrolling the display image, or a process for activating a device such as a fax, telephone, or video recorder connected to the data receiving apparatus, may be performed in addition to simulated bidirectional communication.

The data communication system 100 is also described as having identification numbers of files written into the

link information by the transmission data generating unit 112, although this process need not to be performed. As one alternative, the original file name may be written into the link information as the file identification number. When doing so, the file name can be attached to the display image information (including audio information) and link information in each set of transmission data during transmission, with the data receiving apparatus 150 which receives this information successively obtaining a complete set of link information after being switched on, so that it can then investigate the correspondence between file names and identification numbers.

The data receiving apparatus 150 may also store a complete set of display image information and link information which are repeatedly transmitted by the data transmitting apparatus 110 in the received data holding unit 152.

When the transport stream shown in Fig.11B is transmitted from the data transmitting apparatus 110, the receiving apparatus 150 may first have the separating unit 151 separate and obtain the PMT, before reading the PMT to find the PID of the display image information to be

obtained and having the display image information separated and obtained from the transport stream with the read PID as a filter condition. It may also read the PID of the private stream including the link information from the PMT, and then separate and obtain the link information from the transport stream with the PID and the identification number (table ID extension) as the filter conditions.

The transport stream shown in Fig.11B was also described as having a video elementary stream made up of I pictures, although the video elementary stream may include B pictures and P Pictures. The display image information was also described as being encoded according to MPEG2 standard, although it may alternatively be encoded under another standard, such as MPEG1, JPEG, or GIF. Finally, the display image information and audio information were described as being transmitted as a video elementary stream and an audio elementary stream, although they may be multiplexed as private sections in the same way as the link information.

Second Embodiment

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FIG.22 shows the construction of the data conversion apparatus in the second embodiment of the present invention used in a data communication system. Note that the construction of the data communication system is the same as that of the first embodiment.

The data conversion apparatus includes information obtaining unit 2201, data conversion table storing unit 2202, cursor design storing unit 2203, temporary document storage unit 2204, controlling unit 2205, image generating unit 2206, link information generating unit 2207, and temporary information storage unit 2208.

The data conversion apparatus of the present embodiment is equal to information obtaining unit 111 and transmission data generating unit 112 of the first embodiment. Information obtaining unit 2201 is connected to an external database, and controlling unit 2205 is connected to transmission data holding unit 1103.

In the first embodiment, the cursor designs are expressed by cursor information which is held inside the control unit 155 of data receiving apparatus 150. In the second embodiment, however, the cursor designs are included in image information and transmitted from transmitting unit 116 of data transmitting apparatus

110.

Information obtaining unit 2201 obtains multimedia data from the external database and stores the obtained data. The multimedia data, for example, includes HTML documents 2301 and 2401 and image 2501 as shown in FIG.25, where image 2501 is compressed under GIF format.

HTML documents 2301 and 2401 and image 2501 are not described here since they have already been described in the first embodiment. FIGS.26 and 27 show HTML document 2301 and image 2501 displayed by a conventional WWW browser on display screen 2601 of a personal computer having a resolution of 640X480 dots (pixels). Document 2301 is displayed as an image over two screens, namely consecutive display images 2602 and 2701. The two display images can be scrolled in the vertical direction by operating on scroll buttons 2603 and 2604 which are respectively displayed on the upper-right and lower-right corners of the screen.

Data conversion table storing unit 2202 has a data conversion table for converting a multimedia document, which has been read from information obtaining unit 2201, into the data format suitable for transmission data holding unit 113. The data conversion table includes a

tag table (not shown in the drawings), font table 2801 as shown in FIG.28, and link information conversion table 2901 as shown in FIG.29.

5 The tag table stores information used for interpreting the tags included in HTML document 2301 as shown in FIG.23, where HTML documents are written in HTML. The tag table has already been described in the first embodiment with reference to FIGS.2 and 4.

10 Font table 2801 includes the x-y coordinates of starting point 2803 of a character string which corresponds to tag 2802 in HTML document 2301. Font table 2801 also includes font size 2804 for the character string. The x-y coordinates and font size 2804 are represented by pixels.

15 Link information conversion table 2901 includes conversion information 2902 and 2903 for generating the link information. Conversion information 2902 indicates that "file name" in HTML document 2301 should be converted to "Index file name."

20 Conversion information 2903 indicates that tag <A> including "file name" as a link destination should be converted to "Hotspot(M file name)," where "M" is a number corresponding to the number of conversions.

transmission data holding unit 113, reads an image from the image storage area of temporary information storage unit 2208, writes the image into display image storing unit 123, reads a piece of link information from the link information storage area, and writes the piece of link information into link information storing unit 125. In this process, the same identification number is given to both the image and the piece of link information so that both are identified as a pair.

Controlling unit 2205, on receiving an instruction for storing an image specified by image generating unit 2206 into temporary document storage unit 2204, reads the specified image and stores the image into temporary document storage unit 2204.

Image generating unit 2206, when activated by controlling unit 2205, allocates an image storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208 for storing an image with the size of a screen, then allocates a link information storage area related to this image storage area.

Image generating unit 2206, after allocating the image storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208, reads a tag table (not shown in the drawings) and

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Yst is obtained by adding up the number of pixels in Y-coordinate direction before the tag <A>.

For character string "OSAKA" included in tag <A> 2305 as shown in FIG.23, $Xst=0$ and $Yst=10+80+(270)+60=420$,
5 where the numeral in parentheses "()" indicates the number of pixels in Y-coordinate direction of image file "Weather.gif" as a display image. Note that the image file "Weather.gif" as a display image is 360×270 pixels in size. Accordingly, coordinate values (Xst,Yst) are
10 calculated as (10,420).

Image generating unit 2206 writes the obtained cursor design 3003 at the start of (Xst,Yst) in the image storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208, then writes a character string after the cursor design.
15 FIG.31 shows image information 3102 which is generated from HTML document 2301 as shown in FIG.23 and is stored in image storage area 3101.

Image generating unit 2206, when image information 3102 is written into image storage area 3101, newly
20 assigns only image storage area 3201 (see FIG.32) in temporary information storage unit 2208. Image generating unit 2206 then analyzes HTML document 2301 and writes the image into image storage area 2301. Image generating unit

2206, on recognizing that HTML document 2301 has been analyzed, instructs controlling unit 2205 to write data into transmission data holding unit 113.

5 Link information generating unit 2207, when activated by controlling unit 2205, reads a file name of a file stored in temporary document storage unit 2204, such as "Report.html," by referring to link information conversion table 2901 of data conversion table storing unit 2202.

10 Link information generating unit 2207 sets counter M, which is used as index number 3002, to "1" when "file name" is converted into "index(file name)." Link information generating unit 2207, on receiving the contents of tag <A> 2305 from image generating unit 2206,
15 sends the value of counter M to image generating unit 2206, generates a piece of link information according to conversion information 2903 in link information conversion table 2901, stores the generated piece of link information in the link information storage area in temporary
20 information storage unit 2208, and increments the value of counter M. After this, the value of counter M, or index number 3002, is inserted at the front of the file name in the piece of link information.

Temporary information storage unit 2208 temporarily stores the image generated by image generating unit 2206 and the piece of link information generated by link information generating unit 2207. FIGS.31 and 32 show
5 images 3101 and 3102 generated from HTML document 2301 as shown in FIG.23. FIG.33 shows link information 3301 which commonly corresponds to images 3102 and 3202.

Now, the operation of the present embodiment is described with reference to the flowchart of FIG.34.

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10 When controlling unit 2205 receives an instruction for generating an image from an external element, image generating unit 2206 allocates an image storage area and a link information storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208 for storing an image with the size of a
15 screen (S3402).

Image generating unit 2206 then judges whether an unanalyzed HTML document is stored in temporary document storage unit 2204 (S3404). If stored, image generating unit 2206 analyzes the HTML document (S3406); if not,
20 controlling unit 2205 reads image information and link information from temporary information storage unit 2208, writes them into transmission data holding unit 113 as a pair, and ends processing.

Image generating unit 2206 judges whether the analyzed HTML document is link information (control information including tag <A>) (S3408). If it is, image generating unit 2206 obtains a certain cursor design from cursor design storing unit 2203 (S3410); if not, control goes to S3412. At S3412, image generating unit 2206 calculates a display position of the display element in the HTML document (S3412), and places the display element at the display position. If it is judged that the HTML document is link information at S3408, image generating unit 2206 inserts the cursor design at the display position before the display element, and link information generating unit 2207 writes link information into the link information storage area (S3414). Image generating unit 2206 judges whether the image storage area has a space for storing another display element (S3416). If it has, control returns to S3401; if it does not, image generating unit 2206 assigns only the image storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208 (S3418), and control returns to S3404.

Third Embodiment

FIG.35 shows the construction of the data conversion

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apparatus in the third embodiment of the present invention used in a data communication system. The data conversion apparatus includes information obtaining unit 2201, data conversion table storing unit 2202, cursor design storing unit 2203, apparatus information storing unit 3501, temporary document storage unit 2204, controlling unit 2205, image generating unit 3502, link information generating unit 3503, and temporary information storage unit 2208. Of these, the same elements as those of the second embodiment are not described here. The following is a description of the elements unique to the third embodiment.

FIG.36 shows remote controller 3601 for transmitting signals to signal receiving unit 156, which has been described in the first embodiment. Remote controller 3601 includes 12 numeral buttons. Of these, six buttons "1" to "6" are used for specifying a cursor design.

Apparatus information storing unit 3501 stores "k," which represents the maximum number of cursor designs that can be displayed in one screen, where the cursor designs are used to identify link destination files. In the present embodiment, k is "6" since six buttons are used for specifying the cursor designs.

Controlling unit 2205 notifies image generating unit 3502 and link information generating unit 3503 of a completion of writing when controlling unit 2205 has written an image and a piece of link information into display image information storing unit 123 and link information storing unit 125 respectively. Controlling unit 2205 also includes the functions described in the second embodiment.

Image generating unit 3502 recognizes the number of tags <A> in HTML document 2301 from the value of counter M sent from link information generating unit 3503. Image generating unit 3502 also includes the functions of image generating unit 2206 described in the second embodiment. FIG.37 shows image 3701 which is obtained by converting image file "Weather.gif" in HTML document 2301 into a display image, image 3701 being 360X210 pixels in size. Image generating unit 3502, after generating an image for one screen, instructs controlling unit 2205 to write the image into transmission data holding unit 113.

Image generating unit 3502 judges whether the value of counter M, which is sent from link information generating unit 3503, matches the value of k in apparatus information storing unit 3501. When they match, image

generating unit 3503 sets counter M to "1" when link information generating unit 3503 sets counter N to "0," then increments the value of counter M every time the value of counter N is incremented.

5 In the above-described process, pairs of image 3701 and link information 3702, image 3801 and link information 3802, and image 3901 and link information 3902 are generated.

 Suppose channel 12, among a plurality of
10 broadcasting channels received by display unit 154, is assigned to an Internet broadcasting, and that the button "12" on the remote controller specifies channel 12. When signal receiving unit 156 receives the signal of button "12" from the remote controller during a reproduction of
15 a general TV broadcasting channel, image 3701 as shown in FIG.37 is read from temporary information storage unit 2208 and is displayed on display unit 154. Here, if button "1" is pressed on the remote controller, hot spot 1 OSAKA is selected, and the screen displays the image of
20 HTML document "Osaka.html" 2401. To return to the general TV broadcasting channel, button CH 3604, then, one buttons "1" to "11" is pressed.

 Now, the operation unique to the third embodiment

is described with reference to the flowchart as shown in FIG.40. Image generating unit 3502 assigns an image storage area and a link information storage area in temporary information storage unit 2208 to a display image (S4002). It is judged whether temporary document storage unit 2204 stores an unanalyzed HTML document (S4004). Image generating unit 3502 then judges whether an unanalyzed HTML document is stored in temporary document storage unit 2204 (S4004). If stored, image generating unit 3502 analyzes the HTML document (S4006); if not, controlling unit 2205 reads image information and link information from temporary information storage unit 2208, writes them into transmission data holding unit 113 as a pair, and ends processing.

The HTML document analyzed at S4006 is converted into a display image, and display control information is generated (S4008). Image generating unit 3502 judges whether the value of counter M, which, being sent from link information generating unit 3503, indicates the number of tags <A> in an output screen, matches the value of k in apparatus information storing unit 3501 (S4010). If they match, image generating unit 3502 instructs controlling unit 2205 to read information from temporary

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information storage unit 2208 and write it into
transmission data holding unit 113, and, on receiving a
notification of a completion of writing from controlling
unit 2205, assigns an image storage area and a link
5 information storage area in temporary information storage
unit 2208 to a display image (S4014); if they do not
match, image generating unit 3502 judges whether the image
storage area has a space for storing another display
element (S4012). If it has, image generating unit 3502
10 writes the generated image into the storage area, and link
information generating unit 3503 writes the link
information into the storage area (S4016), then control
returns to S4004.

As shown in the above description, the third
15 embodiment discloses a method of generating images and
link information with which the user can specify a hot
spot on the display screen by pressing a button on the
remote controller.

In the third embodiment, "k" being the maximum
20 number of cursor designs that can be stored in apparatus
information storing unit 3501 is set to the number of
buttons on remote controller 3601 corresponding to the
cursor designs. However, "k" may be determined by

considering the resolution of the screen of display unit 154 so that the user can easily discern the link destinations.

Fourth Embodiment

5 The construction of the data conversion apparatus in the fourth embodiment is almost the same as that of the third embodiment, except that image generating unit 3502 additionally has a function of considering the arrangement of the character strings of tags <A> between tags and
10 .

 Now, the construction of the data conversion apparatus unique to the fourth embodiment is described.

 Image generating unit 3502, during the analysis of HTML document 2301 as shown in FIG.23, converts all the
15 character strings or signs between a pair of tag 2306 and tag 2307 into display images. Image generating unit 3502 judges whether all the converted character strings such as OSAKA, TOKYO, NAGOYA, SENDAI, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, and SAPPORO can be stored in the image storage
20 area. If they can, starting from tag <A> 2305 which follows tag 2306, the character strings are converted into display images; if they cannot, image generating unit

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3502 judges whether all the converted character strings can be stored in the image storage area by assigning another image storage area. If they cannot, the same processing as that of the third embodiment follows; if
5 they can, image generating unit 3502 judges whether the number of tags <A> between tag 2306 and tag 2307 exceeds "k." If it exceeds, the same processing as that of the third embodiment follows; if it does not, image generating unit 3502 instructs controlling unit 2205
10 to read information from temporary information storage unit 2208 and write it into transmission data holding unit 113, and, on receiving a notification of a completion of writing from controlling unit 2205, assigns an image storage area and a link information storage area in
15 temporary information storage unit 2208 to perform the same processing as in the third embodiment.

In the present case, the character strings from "OSAKA" to "SAPPORO" cannot be stored in an image storage area. Thus, the image is divided into image 3701 and
20 image 4101 as shown in FIG.41. Character strings "NORTHERN HEMISPHERE" and "SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE" between tag 2308 and tag 2309, however, are included together in another image 4201 as shown in FIG.42.

Display control information 4102 and 4202 respectively corresponding to images 4101 and 4201 are generated by link information generating unit 3503.

Now, the operation unique to the fourth embodiment is described with reference to the flowchart as shown FIG.43. Image generating unit 3502 calculates the total size of the character strings between tag and tag and judges whether the character strings can be stored in an image storage area (S4302). If they cannot, image generating unit 3502 judges whether all the character strings (with the same size as calculated at S4302) can be stored in the image storage area by assigning another image storage area (S4304). If they cannot, control goes to S4010; if they can, image generating unit 3502 judges whether the number of tags <A> between tag and tag exceeds "k" (S4306). If it exceeds, control goes to S4010; if it does not, image generating unit 3502 instructs controlling unit 2205 to read information from temporary information storage unit 2208 and write it into transmission data holding unit 113, and, on receiving a notification of a completion of writing from controlling unit 2205, assigns an image storage area and a link information storage area in

temporary information storage unit 2208 (S4308), then control goes to S4010.

As will be understood from the above description, the fourth embodiment enables displaying of items related to each other together on the same screen.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless such changes and modifications depart from the scope of the present invention, they should be construed as being included therein.

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